

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1839.

NO. 5.—VOL. 54.

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BY J. C. NOBLE & J. DUNLOP,
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Bren-
nan's Hotel.

TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not
paid within six months, \$3 00; and if not paid within
the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post-
paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.
Advertising.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times,
\$1 50; 6 months, \$4 50; 12 months, \$15.
Longer ones in proportion.

A CARD.

FRANKLIN THORPE, (Clock
and Watch-Maker and Jew-
eler,) respectfully informs the citizens
of Lexington and vicinity, that he
will attend to the repairing of Clocks
and Watches of every description;
MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS
and JEWELRY. From his experience in the
business, he does not doubt but that he will please those
who may give him a call. As it is his intention of mak-
ing the city his residence, he wishes a share of public
patronage. Shop on Main Street, No. 37, next door to
J. B. Johnson's Saddler's Shop.
N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.
Lexington, June 23, 1838 30-3

Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the
Stores formerly occupied by CUTCHFIELD & TIL-
ford, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would re-
spectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that
in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are
some choice WINES AND LIQUORS, he is daily ex-
pecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK
as complete and desirable as any in the city.
He has made and is making arrangements to keep a
constant supply of Goods in his line, which he will offer
for sale at the lowest market price, **WHOLESALE** and
RETAIL, in lots to suit purchasers.
He is prepared to do a General Commission and For-
warding Business. Goods consigned to his care will be
disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little
delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be af-
forded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best
efforts to effect sale of the same.
To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sin-
cere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their in-
terest, to merit and receive a continuance of their pa-
tronage. BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837 51-1

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine,
pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and
eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best
quality is in its specific and curative effects on female
weaknesses.
Very many of the wives and mothers among us are con-
demned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local
and general debility; and because they find no relief from
the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too
often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weakness-
es, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which
such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign
and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH.
And for the weakness consequent upon the obstruc-
tions and irregularities to which unmarried and young fe-
males are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole
Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative
virtues.
Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold
by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Ga-
zette, Lexington.

September 20, 1838.

THE undersigned very respectfully informs his friends
and the public generally, that he has purchased the
ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. B. MOR-
rison. At the same stand he will always keep a fresh
and good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. He
has on hand at present, a large quantity of SUGAR,
CORNER TEAS, LIQUORS, &c. which will be sold at the lowest
market prices. SAMUEL C. TROTTER.
N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL
STORE, on Chestnut. The Stock is worth between 3
and \$4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of
the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a
bargain, and make the payments easy.

S. C. TROTTER.
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838 38-1

**N. Y. Spirit of the Times & Turf
Register,**
PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at
\$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T.
PORTER, Editor.
J. W. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.
Sept. 15, 1836 55-1

OYSTERS.

A FEW KEGS, in prime order, direct from Balti-
more, just received by
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
No. 10, Main-street, Lex.

Marble Factory, North Upper Street, Corner
of Short Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citi-
zens of Lexington and the public
generally, that he has now on hand, and
will continue to have a general assort-
ment of every article in his line of busi-
ness, viz:
Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot
Stones, Door Sills and Steps, Win-
dow Sills and Heads, Point Stones and
Mullers; Stones for Saddlers; Impos-
ing Stones for Printers; Marble frames
for Fire Places; Mortars and Candy
Tables for Confectioners; Milk, Pump
and Water Spout Troughs, &c. &c.
All of which he expects to sell cheaper than any estab-
lishment in the West. The work will be warranted of
the best materials, and executed in the best manner.
Plans can be furnished of ancient and modern monu-
ments, European and American.
I flatter myself, that, having a stock of work on hand
superior to any in the state, and my prices more reason-
able, that if any person wanting any of the above articles
would call at my shop and judge for themselves, it would
be to insure my success.

P. DOYLE.

N. B. Having an unusual large stock of Marble on
hand, I propose selling 10 per cent. cheaper than any other
shop in the West. The work will be warranted of the
best materials, and executed in the best manner.
Plans can be furnished of ancient and modern monu-
ments, European and American.
P. D.
Lexington, October 25, 1838 41 3m.—Obs.

UPHOLSTERING, FURNITURE & CHAIRS.



IN addition to my large and splendid stock of FUR-
NITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the ser-
vices of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of do-
ing every description of UPHOLSTERING, on the
most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery,
Carpeting, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hang-
ing, Trimming Pews, &c. MATTRASSES of every
description kept on hand and made to order at my Fur-
niture Establishment, Limestone street, second door
above the Jail, where any person wanting any description
of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs,
from which they can select any style they wish, and it
will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior
to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837 48-1

NEW GOODS.

CREAR & BEELEY,
(No. 37, Main Street.)

ARE now receiving and opening an extensive and
well selected assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA
AND AMERICAN

MERCHANDIZE.

Their Goods were selected with great care in the Eastern
Markets, and comprise all the variety of STAPLE
AND FANCY GOODS, viz:
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets;
French, British and American Prints;
Brown and Bleached Cottons;
Fannels and Blankets;
Muslin De Laine, in great variety;
Large Stock of Ribbons and Bonnets;
Fine and Coarse SHOES and BOOTS, for
Gentlemen;
Scotch, Ingrain, and Kidderminster CARPETS;
also, Stair and Passage Carpets;
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE and GRO-
CERIES.
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—48-2m



VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

I WISH to sell the House and Lot whereon I now re-
side, at the corner of High and Main cross street,
also the saddle's shop on Main cross street, and the
House and Lot opposite the residence of John Peck, on
which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed
unnecessary to be particular in the description as those
who may wish to purchase, would of course desire to ex-
amine for themselves.
The property is unencumbered, and a perfect title will
be made the purchaser. For terms apply to
FRANCIS KRICKEL.

All indebted to me are requested to come forward and
pay their accounts, and those who may have claims upon
me, are desired to call and receive their dues as I am
about to remove from the state.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

ALSO, FOR SALE—Two or three hundred HORSE
COLLARS, WAGON HARNESS, WHIPS, &c. &c.
very low, as I am determined to leave the state.
Lexington, Oct. 11, 1838 41-1

GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative!

DANIEL BRADFORD,
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the afflicted, that
he has at length received a consignment of this in-
valuable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No.
28, Main-street.
Price \$2.50 per bottle. Nov. 29.

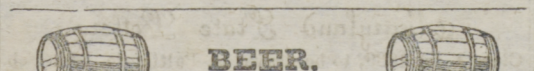
SHELL COMBS REPAIRED.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
his friends and the public generally,
that he has removed his Shop from the
house of J. Bunnell, to the Corner of
Mill and Short Streets, opposite the Post Office, where
Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest
manner. J. S. VANPELT.
Lexington, June 25, 1838 26-1

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms his customers, and the
public generally, that he continues
the Cabinet Making Business at his
old stand on Main-street, immedi-
ately opposite the lot on which the
Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a
few doors below Logan's corner,
where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be
had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured
in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase ar-
ticles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine
for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.
Having provided himself with a FURNITURE
WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered
any where in the city, free of charge.
JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at-
tend to Funerals calls, either in the city or country.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-1



BEER.

**LEXINGTON
BREWERY,**
West Main-Street, opposite Jefferson-Street.

THE Proprietor of the Lexington Brewery begs leave
to inform his old customers, and the lovers of MALT
LIQUOR in general, that his Brewery is now in a full
state of operation, and that every exertion in his power
will be used to support the high reputation he has ac-
quired for the manufacture of

PORTER, ALE AND BEER.

He returns thanks to his old customers for their liberal
patronage, which has enabled him to stop all IMPOR-
TATION, and circulate that CAPITAL in our city and
vicinity, which has been for so many years past, distrib-
uted in FOREIGN MARKETS.
His BEER season commenced on the first of September,
Orders from the adjacent towns will be attended to.
Distillers will be furnished with Malt and Hops, and
Farmers supplied with Fall and Spring Barley Seed.
JOHN R. CLEARY.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46-6m

For the Kentucky Gazette.

TO—

I met thee mid the gay and fair,
Where all was joy and glee—
And marked thy silver ringlets rare,
Which hung so richly free.

Around thy neck of purest white,
And cheeks of rosy hue,
They played in glowing clusters bright,
Which smiles forever new!

'Twas on thy brow I quickly traced,
Those features beaming fair—
And knew thy charms a beauty graced,
An intellect most rare.

Thou' short the time since first I met,
That graceful form of thine—
It is enough! I'll ne'er forget,
Thy virtues round me twine.

And if perchance in time to come,
I move afar from thee—
While thou shalt grace thy pleasant home,
Wilt thou but think of me?

And where'er my lot is cast,
Be it on India's sea,—
Thy image round my heart shall last,
While I remember thee!

B. W. E.

Lexington, Jan. 1839.

MISCELLANY.

BLANNERHASSET.

The following article, which we copy from
the Louisville Register, was written by a gen-
tleman, says that paper, of high respectability,
who had an opportunity of becoming acquainted
with the facts related in his communication?

Who was Blannerhasset? and what has become
of him? Having lately seen in the New York
and Philadelphia papers, several fictitious no-
tices of this celebrated personage, is the apolo-
gy which the writer of this article offers for
giving what he believes to be the true history of
this man's career, and final exit from the troubles
of this world—which will be much easier to do
than to write a highly colored picture of things
which never existed except in the fancy of some
novel writer. The authority for the facts herein
disclosed by the writer, is believed to be authen-
tic, and of the highest character. In the first
place, who was Blannerhasset? In answer to
this question our information is, that it was a
name assumed by an individual whose real name
was Lewis Carr, who was born in Ireland, as
has always been stated. His family were highly
respectable, and an elder brother filled the sta-
tion of Secretary to the Government of Calcutta,
in the East Indies, to which place young Lewis
went as an ensign in the engineer department,
where he remained about two years, in which
time he was engaged in several scrapes and in-
trigues which finally compelled him to resign
his commission and seek a place of refuge in the
city of Kingston, in the Island of Jamaica, where
he read law and commenced the practise,
and also engaged in merchandising, by which
means, and a secret connection with the bucan-
ners and pirates who hovered round the West
India Islands and on the coast of Mexico, he
amassed a splendid fortune, which he spent with
equal profusion. While employed in this busi-
ness, he frequently visited Mexico, and became
acquainted with many of the leading men who
were preparing the way for a revolution, which
Carr foresaw must break out in a short time; and
being a bold, unprincipled intriguer, he was per-
petually engaged in difficulties, of one kind or
another, until shortly before he came to the United
States, an intrigue with the wife of one of the
wealthy citizens of Kingston made that place too
hot for him, and he sold out his property and
came to the United States, and landed at New
Orleans, and from thence up to Louisville, Ken-
tucky, where, or in that section, he purchased
some property, and finally located himself on the
celebrated Island in the Ohio river, near Marietta.

This move took place near the year 1803 or
4. When he reached New Orleans he assumed
the name of Blannerhasset. The beautiful and
accomplished lady who accompanied and lived
with him, was not his wife! She was — and
had many fascinating accomplishments, which
made her more worthy of Blannerhasset than he
was of her. Col. Burr first saw Blannerhasset
early in the year 1805; and instead of Burr's
seducing him, there can be no doubt that Colonel
Burr received from him such an account of Mex-
ico, its wealth, and disposition for revolution, as
seduced him into the project of invading it, and
the question as to who should be the great man,
was reserved by Lewis Carr, (Blannerhas-
set) until future events should develop them-
selves; as Carr always declared to his friends
that he intended Col. Burr as the military which
was to advance him to the supreme command of
Mexico.

The movements of Col. Burr and Blannerhas-
set in the United States, during the year 1805
and 6, are already known, and of course need
not be detailed in this statement.

After their projected invasion of Mexico had
failed, and Blannerhasset had broken up at his
island, he returned to New Orleans, where he
left the lady who had been his companion, and he
embarked for the Island of New Providence, one
of the Bahamas, in the West Indies, and settled
at Nassau, his capital, and recommenced the prac-
tice of law. In a short time he obtained a lu-
crative practice, and married a lady of one of the
most respectable families of that place, and was
soon after disturbed by a visit from his Blanner-
hasset Island companion, who gave him much
trouble before he could get her to retire in peace;
which she did, and soon after returned to the
United States, and now is believed to be a resident
of one of the southern states. When settled in
Nassau, he resumed his true name of Lewis Carr,
and soon acquired a handsome living; but his

restless spirit and intriguing disposition kept him
constantly involved in difficulties, and his treat-
ment of his wife was cruel in the extreme; yet
by taking sides with the government he was
elected to the assembly of the Bahamas, and was
chosen its speaker about 1820. This was his
last elevation to notice; his treatment to his wife
and his continual debaucheries and seditions, as
no money he could command ever stopped his
progress, during the years 1831 and 2, he became
so embarrassed that he was obliged to leave the
Island, and once more returned to Kingston in
Jamaica, from which place in 1833 he once more
came to the United States, and landed at Phila-
delphia under his true name Lewis Carr; it is
believed that he for the last time, visited Col.
Burr, and soon after was taken sick and died in
obscurity in the city of Philadelphia. At least
this is the belief of his wife and friends at Nassau.
Thus ended the life of this bold and restless
spirit, which, from his entrance into public life
until his death, was one continual scene of ad-
ventures. The years he lived at Nassau were
filled up with intrigues of a personal character,
but from the time he left the United States in
1807 until 1833, he never resided any other
place than the Island of Providence.

Our informant was the Vice Consul of the
United States, who lives on one of the Saltkey,
Bahama Islands, who read law with Blanner-
hasset, and was afterwards his partner for near
20 years, where he passed under his true name
of Lewis Carr, and often told him this history of
his life and connection with Col. Burr,—so that
the writer of this article who was in Kingston,
(Jamaica) and at Saltkey Island last summer
nearly a week, has no doubt of the truth of the
foregoing narrative. The facts and circumstan-
ces of his connection with Col. Burr were fully
detailed, so that there was no room to doubt, that
Mr. Blannerhasset was really and truly Lewis
Carr. He is not now in France, neither did he
ever live in Montreal. M.

From the Prairie Beacon.

THE KING OF POTTERS.

Earthen Houses and Barns. Why not earthen
Fences too?

Mr. Potter, of Lebanon, St. Clair County has
been engaged for a year or two past in making
experiments upon common earth, as a material
for the construction of houses; the conclusion of
which, if it do not entirely revolutionize the sub-
ject of Architecture in Illinois, at least bids fair
to be of great benefit to the country. More
than a year ago his attention was turned to the
subject of converting the soil into a material for
building; and he soon ascertained that when prop-
erly moistened, beaten, and dried in the sun, it
became so hard as perfectly to resist the influ-
ence of the atmosphere and the action of rain.
He found by experiment, that the kind of earth
best adapted to his purpose was neither clay, nor
the top soil, that is, the purest vegetable mould,
but a stratum intermediate between these two.
Having tested the durability of the material thus
prepared in various parts of the country, and sat-
isfied himself that every where it would be
admirably adapted to purposes of building, he
proceeded to rear in the village of Lebanon the
walls of a dwelling house, of this material. The
walls were easily carried up to the intended
height, roofed, and suffered to remain in that
condition about one year, in order to become
thoroughly dry. The house was then fired up
for the residence of his own family. During the
last summer, he was encouraged by the success
of his first experiment, to make another on a
somewhat larger scale. He has now built and
covered the walls of a two story house, on Main
street. Already the walls are so hard, that it
requires several blows with a heavy hammer to
make a nail penetrate them. They are built
upon a stone foundation; those of the first were
carried up from common sills resting upon brick
pillars, and are upwards of a foot thick. Mr. P.
supposes, that in ordinary seasons the earth made
use of would be sufficiently moist for his purpose,
without the addition of water, which during the
late dry summer he has been compelled to make.
Very little water, however, is employed; even in
the driest natural state of the soil, which appears
to become moist and plastic under the process of
beating or ramming. This is performed upon
the soil, after it is laid upon the wall, by means
of pestles, or short rammers, which are rounded
at the end that comes in contact with the soil.
It would seem that the beating, or ramming too, is
rather a nice process; since, if it be carried too
far, it is found that the walls become friable when
dry, and are disposed to crack and crumble.
While the work is going on, planks are laid up
edgewise in the middle, not only to give tempo-
rary support to the rising walls, while in a soft
state but to give a uniform face to the sections
made in the walls for doors and windows, after
the walls are dry; for these are sawed out of the
solid walls, after the house is built, as in the
construction of log-houses. But how is it that
the builder secures a uniform thickness to his
walls? By means of a strong box, without top,
ends or bottom, and several feet long, which is
placed upon that part of the wall that is going
up, and filled gradually with soil, which is beaten
or rammed at suitable intervals. I have called
it a box; but it may be better to say that it is
simply two planks, fastened together at two or
three points on the upper edge, and firmly se-
cured at a certain distance from each other,
which distance of course determines the thick-
ness of the wall. When this box has been filled,
its sides are loosened, and it is removed to ano-
ther part of the wall, or carried higher. Mr. P.
has calculated the expense of his earthen houses at
three-fifths the cost of a brick one. Thus the
scarcity and dearness of lumber in the west,
seems in a fair way to be effectually obviated,
and I see not why we may not now build towns

and cities on every prairie. It is understood
that Mr. P. intends taking out a patent for his in-
vention. His ingenuity and perseverance de-
serves a rich reward.
W. P. H.

From the Louisville Journal.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.—We yesterday had the
pleasure of visiting the room of Mr. Oliver Fra-
zer, on 5th street, near Jefferson. Mr. F. was
the favorite pupil of Jouitt. He commenced his
profession of portrait painter 8 or 9 years ago,
in Lexington. The early productions of his pen-
cil discovered extraordinary talent, and clearly
evinced, that with the proper opportunities he
would eventually rank with the first of American
artists. After painting many portraits, some of
which are now regarded as admirable specimens
of art, he visited Europe, where he remained for
three years and a half, pursuing his studies
through the whole of that long period with the
zeal of one whose nature glows with all the en-
thusiasm and genius of a true artist. Something
more than a year ago, he returned to Lexington.
His productions since his return show, that the
time and money which he spent in Europe were
not mis-spent. If before he visited Europe he
was the best native western artist, he stands now
side by side with the first of American artists.
Mr. F. has but one fault that can be called which
seems inseparable from true genius—he is too
modest, too shy in placing himself before the
public eye. He is desirous, that his works shall
speak for him, and, though he has but few speci-
mens at his room, there are enough to satisfy any
true connoisseur, that he deserves all we have
said of him. In his name, we invite the lovers
of his art to visit his room.

From the Watertown (N. Y.) Standard.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT IN PLANTING CORN.
—A few weeks since we published a communi-
cation from a correspondent, giving the results of
an experiment in planting corn, by Hart Mas-
sey, Esq. of this village. Mr. Massey called
upon us on Saturday last to correct an important
error in said communication, and invited us per-
sonally to examine the said field, which we accord-
ingly did, and now give the results of our obser-
vation.

Mr. Massey took the seed corn with which he
planted the field, a small quantity, and soaked
it in a solution of saltpetre, commonly called salt-
petre, and planted five rows with the seeds thus
prepared. The remainder of the field, we be-
lieve, was planted by the same individual. Now
for the result. The five rows planted with corn
prepared with saltpetre, will yield more than
twenty-five rows planted without the prepara-
tion. The five rows were untouched by the
worms, while the remainder of the field suffered
severely by their depredations. We should judge
that not one kernel saturated with saltpetre was
touched, while almost every hill in the adjoining
rows suffered severely. No one who will exam-
ine the field can doubt the efficacy of the prepara-
tion. He will be astonished at the striking
difference between the five rows and the remain-
der of the field.

Here is a simple fact, which if seasonable and
generally known would have saved many thou-
sand of dollars to the farmers of this county alone
in the article of corn. It is a fact, which should
be universally known, and is, in all probability,
one of the greatest discoveries of modern times
in the neglected science of agriculture.

CONGRESS.

Unless a new spirit comes over this body, very
little we apprehend will be effected, during the
present session, in the shape of business. The
time will be spent in party speeches, personal
invectives, points of order, and calling the yeas
and nays. The great interests of the nation,
the prosecution of measures on which the wel-
fare of millions is at issue, are to be criminally
neglected, or utterly forgotten, in the gratifica-
tion of private vanity, or political animosity.—
How far the public will sanction such an abuse
of trust, power, and privilege, remains to be seen.
The nation that has the power of enforcing its
will, of redressing its grievances, and through
supineness or credulity fails to exert it, is not
entitled, even in her deepest calamity, to sympathy
or respect.—Christian Statesman.

An anecdote to the following purport is going
the round of the papers:—One of the most pleas-
ing cantatrices of the Persian stage was a short
time since on a provincial tour with her husband
when she found herself exposed to the disagreea-
ble assiduities of a rich old Turcaret of one of
the principal towns of France; this person could
devise no other means of making himself wel-
come to the lady than by writing her a very im-
pertinent letter, and enclosing in it a note of
5000*fr.* Feeling the insult very warmly, the lady
put the note into the husband's hands, who, to a-
venge himself as a man of wit and good sense,
wrote exactly a similar note to the wife of the
old gentleman, a young woman like his own,
enclosed in it the 5000*fr.* note, and sent it to her
with proper mystery and precaution.

This lady, not less insulted in her affections
than the cantatrice, gave the letter to her hus-
band, who concealed his astonishment, and af-
fected to treat the affair as one that had better
be hushed up than made a noise about. His
wife, however, who was not aware of the real
circumstances of the case, was by no means
disposed to take it so easily; and accordingly
went off to the cantatrice to tell her of her hus-
band's supposed infidelity. An explanation en-
sued, and the result has been a legal demand of
separation, *corps et biens*, made by the lady
against the old gentleman.—Galignani's Messen-
ger.

From the Pontiac (Mich.) Herald.

MRS. LOUNT'S LETTER.

Pontiac, June 12, 1833.

To the Hon. JOHN ROBINSON,

Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

Sir—Woman cannot redress her wrongs—Her feeble arm is powerless! even were justice to be reached with certainty through fatigues in the tented field, and liberty be given to an oppressed, enslaved, and insulted people, 'tis not woman who should lead the way. It belongs to the "lion heart and eagle eye" of your sex, sir, to lead in war, to maintain a people's rights, to do or die in redressing their wrongs, to save their country from oppression and slavery. But to you, sir, Canada can never look for assistance. It has been said by an eminent author, that every man has his price, and however unjust the remark is with regard to others, I conceive it well applies to yourself.

This letter I intend as a partial exposure of the sufferings of myself and family and of the execution for treason of my beloved husband, Samuel Lount, M. P. P. I would remark that my husband was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1791, and emigrated to Canada when about 23 years of age. He had taken the oath of allegiance, and had become an adopted citizen of the Province. He was a reformer and a subject. He had become familiar with the constitution and laws of Great Britain, and where they were regarded and justly administered it gave him pleasure. During his life time he had frequently been requested by his fellow citizens to become a candidate for a seat in the Provincial Parliament, but refused repeatedly. At length however, he was taken up and elected. While in Parliament, he became acquainted with the leading men of the country, and being a liberalist in his opinions, united his political fortune with Dr. Rolfe, Mr. MacKenzie, and other distinguished gentlemen, who beheld with regret the corruptions of the government. They saw a rich and fertile country almost prostrate and ruined—a noble people possessed of the feeling and sympathies of men, trampled upon by the mercenary wretches whose places in office gave them power. Year after year Canadian grievances became more alarming, until almost the entire population groaned for relief—groaned beneath the yoke of their bondage. This, sir, no one knows better than yourself. And while seated upon the judicial bench, enjoying one of the highest offices in Canada, together with others, conceived the noble thought of working a civil revolution in the Province, and give liberty to a people whose chains you have since the outbreak of the war, most diligently labored to rivet closer upon them. This, with all your independence and seeming purity, you dare not deny. He whom you have been instrumental in consigning to the grave, and, whose spirit is as pure as the angels in heaven, testifies to your guilt: despicable and most horrid—as friend, co-patriot, traitor and Judge.

True it is that my dear husband, whom your laws have torn from me and from his helpless children, espoused sincerely the cause of reform. Had the plans succeeded—the reform would have been obtained—the Governor secured—and the Province freed without the shedding of a drop of human blood. Had not the mistake been made for rallying the arms of the Province would have been taken by consent, and Sir Francis have been held in their power to answer for his oppressions. These with whom my husband acted, were moved by the impulse of noble and generous sympathies. They panted not for offices, for those they enjoyed—they thirsted not for blood, for Canadians were their brothers—they were determined to drive a Nero from his throne, to rid Canada of a tyrant, and effect a civil revolution that would give happiness and prosperity to the country. Had they been successful Canadians to the latest posterity would have blessed them.

But, sir, all is not over yet. No Government whose only acts are those of violence and cruelty, whose statute book is stained with the blood of innocent sufferers, and whose land is watered by the tears of widows and orphans, can long stand contiguous to a nation abounding with free institutions. O Canada! my own country, from which I am now exiled by a party whose mercy is worse than death—I love thee still! Destruction hath overtaken thy brightest ornaments, and the indignant feelings of thy sons burn upon their hearts, but they dare not give utterance to their thoughts. How many mothers have suffered like me, the loss of home and all that could make that home pleasant. This, however, could have been borne. They who love liberty, and prize their independence above all earthly things regard not the loss of property. I do not write to excite your sympathy, for that I neither expect or covet; I write that Canada may know her children will not silently submit to the most egregious outrage upon private property, and even life itself. Sir, it begins description, and is beyond my competency to relate my sufferings while a subject and a citizen of Canada. For the generous acts of a brave and noble hearted man I have seen his son taken before his mother's eyes, tied like a galley slave, and driven to prison as a felon: aye, more—I have seen the innocent youth covered with wounds received from a drunken and brutal soldiery, whose election it was to do the dirty work of officials. I have seen my husband's house pillaged, and his parlor made a soldier's camp, his property confiscated, and his heart broken wife and six children thrown upon the charity of the cold world. I have beheld the husband and father in prison, condemned to death without the least shadow of a crime proved against him. I ask in the name of my country, are acts like these to be tolerated by an English Government, or is there on this earth an Englishman who does not blush at the recital of such acts of cruelty?

Sir, the officers of the Government of Canada, civil and military, are placed over the people without their consent. They form a combination too powerful for the prayers of an humble citizen to move. Be their acts however corrupt, the law is by themselves administered, and consequently they are beyond its reach, while if the private citizen offended, he is neither safe in his property or person. If these things are so, I ask you how long will the people of Canada tamely submit? Will they not soon rise in their strength as one man, and burst asunder the chains that bind them to the earth, and revolutionize and disenthral Canada from the grasp of tyranny?

Sir, savage nations respect my sex, and their female captives are treated with kindness. Your

Governor and his Council, together with a majority of your party, during the late difficulties neither respected private property nor the harmless and unoffending woman. With him and his minions, all were fit subjects on whom to practice cruelty.

After my lamented husband had been convicted I learned that Gov. Arthur had visited the prison, and it was hoped that mercy had called him thither. But there was no mercy in his obdurate heart—cruelty is the reigning demon of his passions. When Mr Lount was arrested and carried bound to Toronto, I immediately repaired there, but was not allowed by the Governor to see him. He told me that my husband "looked well." This I afterwards found to be false, as he had suffered much. An officer in the regular army, Capt. Fuller, finally obtained a pass for me, and I was allowed to go with him, and once see my husband. I found him a shadow, pale, and debilitated. Poor man! here I beheld him in prison, not that he had burned a city, for he had saved Toronto from flames—not that he had taken the lives of his enemies, for he was opposed to the shedding of blood. But he had opposed himself to the oppressors of his countrymen—and for this was doomed to suffer. On his trial he pleaded guilty—guilty of aiding in the revolution, nothing more. And for this was doomed to suffer death, which sentence was pronounced by your Honor, and on which occasion, I am informed, you trifled with his feelings and acted the demon. When I learned the result of the trial, I was again permitted to visit my husband. Learning that the Governor had been to see him, I was anxious to know the result of the interview. He told me 'it would be no satisfaction to know.' I asked him if the Governor spoke kindly? He said, "No, he spoke harsh, and only added insult to injury." The day before my husband was executed, I, in company with a lady of Toronto, visited the Governor. On entering the room he requested me to sit down, but my errand was of importance. I told him that I was the wife of Samuel Lount, and had come before him to plead for mercy. He appeared obstinate and refused my petition. Thirty five thousand of his subjects also asked him to interpose his power and save my husband from the sentence of the law. I then kneeled before him in behalf of my husband. With an air of disdain, he told me "not to kneel to me, but to kneel to my God!" I replied that I was kneeling in prayer to the Almighty that he would soften his heart, I told him my husband did not fear to die—that he was prepared for death; but it was his wife and children asking for his life to be spared. To this he sneeringly replied, that "if he was now prepared for death, he might not be so well prepared at another time." O! monster, that he is to rule a virtuous people! He said they did not condemn my husband because he was guilty. "I do know (said he) if Rolf and Mackenzie were here mercy would be shown to him. Two lives were lost at Montgomery's and two must now suffer."

At another time he said, "there were others concerned in this rebellion," and intimated that if my husband would expose them, he might yet go clear; but my husband always said he would never expose others, or bring them into difficulty; the cause he enlisted in was a good one, and before he would expose Mackenzie's Council, he would himself be sacrificed.

Thus far neither prayers or petitions could subdue the hard heart of the Governor, and I gave up my husband as lost to me and to Canada. The sad morning came! the victim was led out! and the endearing husband and father fell a martyr in the cause of Canadian Reform! Though thousands had petitioned for his respite, that his case might be laid before the home Government; all was of no avail. Petitions, moistened by virtuous tears, nor the humble supplications of an almost heart-broken wife at the feet of the Canadian Governor could touch his heart or move his compassion. Did the law of honor or justice require this useless flow of blood, then I could not censure him. Every thing high and honorable—all that was generous and great in Canada, called upon Sir George Arthur in a voice of thunder to interpose his power, and rescue the life of a citizen whom Thirty-five Thousand Canadians had petitioned to save. Call you this English language? Call you him a fit Governor to rule Canada?

Sir, could a tale of human suffering lead you to feel another's woe, I could relate a series of hardships brought upon me and my orphan children, by you, and others of the Tory party in Canada, that would call the full-grown tears to manly eyes. Was it for fear of an enraged and insulted people that Governor Arthur refused a defenceless woman the corpse of her murdered husband? No, for that people had no arms to defend themselves with. Why, then, when upon my bended knee, I begged the body of my husband, did he send me from his presence unsatisfied? The wrongs of Canada, and the blood of that innocent man, prey upon his mind, and he, like a coward tyrant, dare not let my husband's friends behold the iniquitous work he had done. He feared that, when they saw the many corpses of Lount and Mathews, the generous sympathies of a noble people, who have too long been ruled by threats, might rise and retributive justice fall with ten fold force upon himself and those who were his chief advisers. But sir, this relation is sickening and heart rending, and I shall close my letter to you that I may draw my mind from the horrible subject. Canada cannot long remain in bondage. She will be free. The lion will give way, and a bold star will eventually ornament the Canadian Standard sheet. Then will the names of Canada martyrs be sung by poets and extolled by orators; while those names that now give law to the bleeding people of Canada, will be loathed and forgotten by the civilized world.

And now, by the cruelty of the government, I find myself a widow, driven from home and kindred and a stranger in a strange land. I shall close this letter by saying that my husband, just before his tragic death, said he "freely forgave them (the Tories) for their cruelty, and that he was prepared to meet his God in peace."

ELIZABETH LOUNT.

BILL OF FARE ON THE GREAT WESTERN.—As a specimen of the dinners provided on board of the Great Western, our readers may take the following bill of fare: Breakfast—6 dishes broiled ham, 2 do fish, 6 do mutton chops, 100 eggs in omelets, 6 dishes devilled legs poultry, 6 dishes Indian meal. Dinner—6 turkeys mock turtle, 2 dishes venison, 4 roast turkeys, 4 couple of ducks, 4 dishes roast beef, 4 do codfish, 4

couple of chickens, 6 dishes fried oysters, &c. 4 do stewed oysters, 4 do boiled mutton, 4 do macaroni, 6 do baked mashed potatoes, 6 do mashed turnips, 6 do mashed potatoes, 6 do parsnips, 6 do plain potatoes, 6 plum puddings, 6 custard do, 2 cherry do, 6 apple do, 6 cranberry do, 2 raspberry do, and all wines in abundance.—*Bristol Mirror.*

FATAL WRECK OF A SPANISH SHIP.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.

Melancholly Shipwreck and loss of Life.—The Spanish barque Argonauta, Capt. Avila, bound to Havana, from Santander, went ashore on Gingerbread Key, on the morning of Tuesday, the 1st instant, at 8 o'clock. The captain, mate, crew, and seven passengers, (in all twenty four souls,) took to the boats, and reached Cat Key in safety, leaving forty-seven passengers on board all of whom perished! The Arab, Captain G. Chase, brought to the city, this morning, sixteen of those that escaped, and the remaining eight went in the ship Leonidas to Mobile. The names of those who perished can be seen at the office of the Spanish Consul.

Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Chase for his humane conduct in taking off Cat Key Island the surviving sufferers of the Argonauta. Those saved had subsisted 43 hours without food or nourishment of any kind.

Eight of the above-named crew were kindly taken on board the ship Leonidas, Captain Akerman, bound to Mobile, who generously followed the example of humanity set by Capt. George Chase of the Arab.—*Courier.*

For the Kentucky Gazette.

THE EMIGRANT TO HIS BRIDE.

Come away with me Mary,
Come away with me,
With the hand that heart Mary,
True lovers may not part Mary,
Come away with me:

To valley calm or mountain airy,
Forest close or open prairie,
Come away with me Mary,
Come away with me.

Come away with me Mary,
Come away with me,
Happiness in view Mary,
We will prove it true Mary,
Come away with me:

To valley calm or mountain airy,
Forest close or open prairie,
Come away with me Mary,
Come away with me.

Come away with me Mary,
Come away with me,
Together smile or sigh Mary,
Together live and die Mary,
Come away with me.

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

ACTS PASSED AND APPROVED.

57. An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Lawrence county. Relates to his settlement with the Auditor.
58. An act providing that certain legacies and devises shall not lapse. Legacies and devises to children and grand children not to lapse by the death of legatee or devisee before testator; provided such legatee or devisee shall have taken living at the death of the testator, who have taken as heir by descent, or as distributee of the legatee or devisee.
59. An act to continue in force an act to allow the Independent Banks of this Commonwealth further time to collect and settle their concerns, approved January 5, 1836, and for other purposes. Continues the act in force for five years, and gives the Banks the same power to sue and be sued, as if their charters had not expired or been repealed.
60. An act for the benefit of the sheriffs of Owen and Butler counties. Relates to settlements with Auditor.
61. An act for the benefit of Matthew Reid, and the infant children of Samuel M. Smith, deceased. Appropriates 36 dollars to Reid, and the like sum to Smith's heirs, for the apprehension of Rowell Sturdevant, and committing him to the jail of Montgomery county.
62. An act to amend an act, entitled an act establishing the town of Ghent, in Gallatin county.
63. An act to authorize certain land warrants to be served in the county of Clinton. Relates to lands appropriated to improve Grider's hill, in Clinton county.
64. An act to establish the town of Pleasant Hill, in Calloway county.
65. An act for the benefit of the sheriffs of Christian, Wayne and Pulaski counties.
66. An act to allow additional Constables to the counties of Spencer and Calloway. Allows one to each.
67. An act to allow an additional Justice of the Peace to the county of Clay.
68. An act to allow an additional Constable in the county of Logan.
69. An act for the benefit of the heirs and representatives of Eliza Murray, deceased. Authorizes a petition to be filed in the Breckenridge Circuit Court.
70. An act to establish a state road from Litchfield, in Grayson county, to Mumfordsville, in Hart county. Appoints commissioners, Hiram Carrioco, of Grayson, and Henry Harrell, John Craddock, Washington Self, and James O. Logsdon, of Hart, and prescribes their duties.
71. An act for the benefit of Willie Sugg. Releases a forfeiture to a part of a tract of land.
72. An act abolishing an election precinct in Casey county. Repeals the precinct established by the act of December 5, 1832.
73. An act to establish an election precinct in the county of Allen. Establishes it at the house of William Siddons, Jr.
74. An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Muhlenburg county. Relates to settlement with the Auditor.
75. An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Clay county. Relates to settlement with the Auditor.
76. An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Henderson county. Relates to settlement with the Auditor.
77. An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Calloway county. Relates to settlement with the Auditor.
78. An act to incorporate the town of Francesburg, in Union county.
79. An act allowing further time to enter and survey Kentucky land warrants, and to return plats and certificates of survey. Extends the time until January 1, 1841, and prescribes the duty of the Register.
80. An act for the benefit of Mary Kimes. Appropriates \$250 to her for keeping and maintaining John Kimes, an idiot, from 1829 to 1838.
81. An act for the benefit of Henry G. A. Blankman. Releases him from the restraints of the decree in Jefferson Chancery court, and permits him to marry at any time hereafter.
82. An act for the benefit of Keziah Craycraft. Divorces her from William Craycraft.
83. An act for the benefit of Henry Clay, jr. Directs the Auditor to pay him \$198—the same having been paid by said Clay, upon land in Jefferson, listed for taxation in 1836, and he having given in the same land as a resident of Fayette, thus paying double tax on the same land.
84. An act for the benefit of John Cobb, Hezekiah Willis, Perry Waters and Shepherd Burch. Appropriates ten dollars to each, for apprehending a robber.
85. An act to change the name of James Jamieson and George Rook. Changes the name of Jamieson to that of Modrell, and that of Rook to George Washington Farris.

PORK WANTED.

I WISH to purchase 40 or 50,000 weight of *MER-CHANTABLE PORK*, delivered at Capt. Arm-Blackwell's, within one mile and a half of Colbyville, (15 miles from Lexington, near the Winchester road.) The Hogs will be received on foot or slaughtered, as may best suit the person selling.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, Nov 23, 1838—484

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell a small tract of VALUABLE LAND, six miles from Lexington, on the waters of Shannon's run, Fayette county, near the Versailles Turnpike Road. The tract contains about 75 ACRES; about 20 acres of which are fine for Hemp. There is an excellent spring and plenty of good stock water, and a good Dwelling House. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine the Land. To Enquire, Enquire of Mr. James O'Meara, Lexington, or to the subscriber 6 miles from Lexington, on the Versailles road. P. DORSEY.
Jan. 10, 1839 2-31 Observer 3 times.

RANAWAY

FROM the mouth of the Wabash, on the 23d October, a negro man named LAWSON, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs., remarkably well made; black; has a small foot and ankle; no marks recollected, except those on his back, is cunning and artful. He was purchased of the estate of John Bruce, Esq. of Lexington, and when last heard from was on his way to Lexington. A liberal reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the Jailor in Lexington. A. WICKLIFFE.
Nov. 15, 1838 46-47

PRESERVED GINGER AND CITRON.—A few cases in fine order, and superior quality, just received and for sale.
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Nov 23, 1838. No 10, Main-st.

AUCTION

AND
COMMISSION STORE.

THE subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of CAVINS & BRADFORD, for the purpose of transacting the AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened in Hunt's Row, nearly opposite the General Post Office Stage Office, where they are prepared to attend to sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c.

I. T. CAVINS,
JAS. B. BRADFORD.
Lexington, Nov 23, 1838—47-48

(Sales of Real or Personal Estate, attended to in any part of the City or County.)

LOTTERIES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

D. S. GREGORY & CO.

Prompt, Punctual and Persevering!

REMINISCENCES.

Retrospections are but too often attended with pain and regret—but after a period of 15 years, during which term S. J. Sylvester has been constantly engaged in the same business, he can triumphantly assert, that his exertions have been most eminently successful, and that the early information conveyed by the Reporter, and the prompt attention to Correspondents have been productive of Fortunes to Thousands.

S. J. Sylvester is both proud and happy to thank his friends for their patronage, and to assure them of unabated zeal in all that appertains to every branch of his business; and respectfully invites a particular attention to the very Brilliant Schemes to be drawn in *FEVERARY*—equal to any ever before offered, and in which Sylvester is determined to see some of the *CAPITALS*. The public is requested to be careful in addressing S. J. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway, & 22 Wall street, N. Y.

THE HOLDER OF THE CAPITAL WILL RECEIVE \$30,000 NET!

Virginia Wellbush Lottery, Class 1, for 1839—to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Feb. 2—78 numbers, 12 ballots.

SCHEME.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Prize of \$35,294, | 10 Prizes of \$1,500. |
| 1 " 12,000, | 30 " 1,200. |
| 1 " 7,000, | 50 " 1,000. |
| 1 " 3,895, | 50 " 500. |
| 1 " 2,500, | 70 " 200. |

Tickets only \$10. A certificate of a Package of 26 whole tickets will be sent for \$140—Shares in proportion.

GRAND SCHEME.

Virginia State Lottery

For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy. Class 1, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria Va. Feb. 9, 1839.

GRAND CAPITALS.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Prize of—\$30,000. | 1 Prize of—\$2,165. |
| 1 " 10,000, | 25 " 1,000. |
| 1 " 7,000, | 50 " 500. |
| 1 " 5,000, | 50 " 200. |
| 1 " 4,000, | 88 " 150. |
| 1 " 3,000, | |

Tickets only Ten Dollars. A certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets in this fine scheme will be sent for \$130. Shares in proportion.

Consolidated Loteries of Maryland.
Class No. 5 for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore Md. Feb. 13, 1839.

CAPITALS.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Prize of—\$20,000. | 30 Prizes of—\$1,000. |
| 1 " 5,000, | 20 " 500. |
| 1 " 3,000, | 30 " 250. |
| 1 " 2,000, | 40 " 200. |
| 1 " 1,057, | |

Tickets Five Dollars. A certificate of a Package of 26 whole tickets will be sent for Seventy Dollars. Shares in proportion.

50,000 DOLLARS.

Virginia State Lottery.

For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk. Class No. 1, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria Va. Feb. 16, 1839.

SPLINDID SCHEME.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Prize of—\$50,000. | 10 Prizes of—\$1,000. |
| 1 " 10,000, | 10 " 750. |
| 1 " 5,000, | 20 " 500. |
| 1 " 3,000, | 25 " 300. |
| 1 " 2,000, | 75 " 200. |
| 1 " 1,615, | 100 " 100. |

Tickets Ten Dollars—Shares in proportion. A certificate of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for on only \$120. Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Maryland State Lottery.
Class 3, for 1839, to be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Feb. 20, 1839.

SCHEME.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Prize of—\$20,000. | 30 Prizes of—\$1,000. |
| 1 " 5,000, | 20 " 500. |
| 1 " 3,000, | 20 " 250. |
| 1 " 2,000, | 155 " 100. |
| 1 " 1,640, | |

Tickets only Five Dollars. A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$65—Shares in proportion.

Virginia State Lottery.
For the benefit of the Town of Wheeling. Class 1, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria Va. Feb. 23, 1839.

CAPITALS.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Prize of—\$20,000. | 30 Prizes of—\$1,500. |
| 1 " 10,000, | 50 " 500. |
| 1 " 8,000, | 50 " 450. |
| 1 " 5,000, | 50 " 300. |
| 1 " 4,000, | 100 " 200. |
| 1 " 3,120, | 65 " 100. |

Tickets only Ten Dollars. A certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for \$140—Shares in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, and 22 Wall-st.

TINNING! TINNING!



James Burch & J. C. Noble,
Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above business, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. Noble, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW.

House-gutters, Stove-pipe and Stoves,

Of all kinds, are kept constantly on hand, or made to order, and a Large and General assortment of TINWARE will always be kept on hand for Retail.

They can insure their work to be done in the best style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They invite their friends and the public to give them a call.
Lexington, Jan. 8, 1839.

AT a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the city of Lexington, January 14 1839, the following ordinance was passed:

An ordinance to amend an ordinance, in relation to the granting of Licenses—

Whereas, by the 11th section of an act, passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled an act to amend an act, approved Dec. 8, 1831, entitled an act, to incorporate the City of Lexington, it was enacted, "that no license to keep a coffee house or victualling house, or a house for retailing spirituous or other liquors, shall be granted by the council upon the payment of money less than one hundred dollars;" and whereas, by the existing ordinances, tavern licenses are granted, permitting the retailing of spirituous and other liquors, for a less sum than \$100,—therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington,* That hereafter, no tavern license shall be granted, with a license to retail spirituous liquors, except upon the payment to the City Treasurer of the sum of one hundred dollars in advance.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained,* That hereafter no license, to keep a coffee house, porter house, victualling house, or any other license for the retailing of spirituous or other liquors, (except tavern licenses as above) shall be granted, except upon the payment, in advance to the City Treasurer, of an annual tax of two hundred and fifty dollars; and not then, unless the applicant can produce to the Mayor and Council the written petition, in favor of the same, of a majority of the bona fide house keepers of the tenements on the square upon which said coffee house, or other houses for retailing as aforesaid, is proposed to be kept, and of those on that portion of the square opposite said house, fronting on the same street with said house proposed to be licensed, and the clerk of the City is directed to describe the location of each house to the occupant of which a license may issue, on the body of said license, and upon the Records of the city.

Sec. 3. *Be it further ordained,* That licenses may be granted by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen to such persons as may apply, therefore to keep taverns or confectionaries, without the retail of spirituous or other liquors, upon the payment in advance, to the City Treasurer, of the annual tax of twenty dollars: *Provided,* that the person obtaining such license shall take an oath, before the Mayor and Council, or produce to them a certificate of a justice of the peace, that he or she has taken said oath, prior to the issuing of such license; that he or she will not, during the continuance of such license, retail any spirituous or other liquors, nor keep the same to be given away as an inducement, either directly or indirectly, to the obtaining of custom to their house or houses then licensed.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained,* That should any person sell or retail any spirituous or other liquors, or keep a tavern, or other public houses of entertainment, without having first obtained a license therefore, agreeably to the ordinances, he or she, so offending, shall forfeit and pay to the use of the City, the sum of \$20 for each offence, to be enforced by indictment or by warrant, in the name of the city.

C. H. WICKLIFFE, Mayor.

J. P. MCGOWAN, Clerk.

Lexington, Jan. 17, 33.

AT a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, Jan. 14, 1839, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council the multiplicity of coffee, porter, and victualling houses for the retail of spirituous and other liquors, is a great evil tending to corrupt and demoralize the youth of our city, and injurious to the families of those who frequent them, and to the community at large.

Resolved, That this Council will not grant a license to any such house, nor now licensed.

Resolved, That this Council will not grant tavern license to any one, unless they are satisfied that the person applying therefor, intends bona fide, to keep a tavern, and not a tipping house, unless, also they are satisfied that the tavern applied for shall be necessary and proper for the accommodation of the public.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council, eight taverns, with license to retail, are abundant for the necessities of the city, and that not more than that number shall be granted during any one year.

C. H. WICKLIFFE, Mayor.

J. P. MCGOWAN, Clerk City

Lex. Jan 17 33

AT a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, January 14th 1839, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, from the petitions on this day presented to the Mayor and Board of Councilmen, they are satisfied that a large majority of the citizens of Lexington are in favor of the appropriation by the City, to aid in the erection of a new edifice, for the use of the Department of the Library and Apparatus of the Medical Department of Transylvania University: Therefore,

Resolved, That Messrs. Lewis, Bodley and Leavy be a committee to request the Legislature of Kentucky, now in session, to pass a law authorizing the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of Lexington to issue, from time to time, the Script of the City, payable at some distant day, (not less than twenty years,) such sums as they may deem proper, for the erection of buildings, and such other things as they may deem necessary and proper, for the advancement of the interests of any of the departments of Transylvania University.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the City copy said petitions and all the signatures attached thereto on the records of the Council, and file away the originals for preservation

C. H. WICKLIFFE, Mayor.

J. P. MCGOWAN, Clerk City.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1839.

We make our acknowledgments to Col. RODES, one of our Representatives in the Kentucky Legislature, for the several documents he has politely forwarded to us.

Mr. LARKIN B. SMITH, a Representative from this County, has addressed a note to the Editor of the Observer, stating that a bill had passed the Senate, authorizing the City Council of Lexington to borrow \$50,000 for the erection of another Medical Hall, and for other purposes; and stating that the bill will be retained by the Committee of Ways and Means, to which it had been referred, until the will and pleasure of the citizens can be expressed.

The Bill incorporating the Southern Bank of Kentucky, has passed the House of Representatives, by a vote of Ayes 61, Noes 36. The location of the Mother Bank is not made by the bill, but is intended to be made in a supplemental bill. The capital of the Bank is two millions. There are to be three branches located South of Green River, and two North—the places to be designated by the President and Directors.

With infinite regret, we have heard of the rejection of the Charleston Rail-Road Bank, by a vote of 52 to 48. We acknowledge ourselves somewhat surprised at this result, and still hope that this measure, of such vital importance to Kentucky, may, in some way, again come before the Legislature, and ultimately receive the sanction of that body. The justice and liberality extended to the Southern part of the State, in the passage of their Bank Bill by so large a majority, would seem to warrant this conclusion.

Rail-Road Accident.—The Frankfort Commonwealth of yesterday has the following account of an accident on the Rail-Road. We are sorry to say that two of our citizens, Messrs. Jeremiah Kirtley and Benj. Gratz, were considerably but not seriously injured:

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT ON THE INCLINED PLANE.

On Monday evening, the Car from Lexington, after being detached from the horses, was pushed by hand (as is customary) to the brink of the plane, and got upon the incline before the car, with the breakers, was ready to receive it. The consequence was, that it commenced descending with great velocity. The passengers jumped out as rapidly as they could, and all succeeded in getting out before it had reached the deep cut. Many were much bruised and stunned by the force with which they were hurled to the ground, but fortunately no lives were lost. Two gentlemen had each a leg broken in the fall—Mr. Abernethy, formerly a Clerk in the Office of the Court of Appeals, and Mr. Campbell, a carriage maker, were the persons whose limbs were broken.

A fire broke out in Louisville on Sunday morning last, by which we learn that a wooden framed warehouse, and two or three other wooden buildings, with a considerable quantity of bacon and other property, were destroyed.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER has been re-elected Senator to Congress, for six years, from the fourth of March next, from Massachusetts.

Hon. RUEB WILLIAMS, Democrat, has also been re-elected for the same term, from Maine.

Commissioners to Ohio.—We were not of those who approved of sending Commissioners to Columbus. A majority of the Kentucky Legislature was of a different opinion, and Messrs. Morehead and Smith, in obedience to their appointment, wended their way to the Ohio seat of government, at a vast expense to Kentucky; there, if not to be insulted, at least treated very cavalierly, by being refused the opportunity of explaining to the Ohio Legislature the grievances of which Kentucky complains. The want of courtesy on the part of Ohio, may, we fear, lead to events calculated to sour the feelings of the citizens of the two States, manifestly injurious to the interests and fraternal harmony which should subsist between neighboring States.

CONGRESS.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 21st. Mr. ADAMS made a statement, in the course of which, he distinctly averred, that "though he had so earnestly advocated the right of persons to petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, yet he was not himself prepared to grant their prayer. On the contrary, if the question were presented at once, he should vote against it. He knew not what change might be wrought upon his mind by a full and fair discussion; but as yet he had seen no reason to change his opinion, though he had read all that had been written and published on the subject by the Abolitionists themselves. Mr. A. then went at length into his reasons for offering the resolutions of inquiry on the controversy between Messrs. Stevenson and O'Connell.

Mr. A. having concluded his explanatory remarks at three o'clock, proceeded to present to the House his numerous petitions, praying for the abolition of slavery, for the repeal of the resolutions passed by the House on the 12th December upon that subject, and also that the mover of the same receive a vote of censure for introducing them into the House. Also, petitions praying for the recognition of the independence of Hayti, and against the admission into the Union of any new State tolerating slavery. Also, petitions praying for the establishing a congress of nations."

FRENCH WAR IN MEXICO.

The express ship received in yesterday's mail, brings in the New Orleans Bulletin the letter of Lieutenant FARRAGUT, of the United States navy, which gives additional accounts of the late sharp conflict at Vera Cruz between Admiral BAUDIN and General SANTA ANNA. The letter bears on its face the impress of fairness. The spirit in which the warfare is renewed, indicates a protracted and bloody struggle. It may endure until it becomes complicated with an European war, which is threatened in the movement of troops by Holland towards the frontiers of Belgium, of which intelligence is brought by the last advices from Paris of the 17th December. Belgium has been for centuries the battle ground of all Europe; and it would seem that the dragon's teeth sown at Waterloo are about to spring up in another crop of armed men. If so, all the nations whose blood enrich that spot, will be found to claim a share in the next harvest of the sword in that field, where never-satiated ambition has always carved its spoil.

From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.
FROM VERA CRUZ.

The following letter, addressed to us by the commander of the United States ship Erie, contains an account of the capture of Vera Cruz, and other particulars of interest, as late as the date of the 18th December:

DEAR SIR: I herewith send you an account of the attack on the town of Vera Cruz, by the French, on the morning of the 5th ult. The statement, such as it is, was collected from the foreigners who remained on shore, and the French officers themselves; the latter, however, do not give Santa Anna so much credit for his conduct, as the former.

On the morning of the 4th ultimo, it was announced that General Lopez de Santa Anna had been ordered to succeed General Rincon, and that war was about to be declared. Lts. Com'dr. Gardner, Farragut, and Mr. Hargous (the consul) immediately waited on the new commander-in-chief to ascertain the footing on which the American citizens would be placed. He received them with marked respect, and replied to their interrogatories, that "every respect would be paid to Americans; but that the Mexican Government had disapproved of the capitulation of the town, made by General Rincon, and had directed his (Rincon's) recall to Mexico for trial, and placed him (Santa Anna) in command, with directions to notify the French Admiral that it was the determination of the Mexican Government to sacrifice the Republic rather than yield any one point for which they had contended; which communication, he said, had been sent to Admiral Baudin;" he also stated that "as the result was uncertain, it would probably be as well to embark the Americans until things were more settled."

So soon as the despatch was received by Admiral Baudin, three hours were asked for the embarkation of the French subjects, which were granted; and during the afternoon, all the foreigners, as well as French, were embarked or sent to the castle.—The Americans, and several others, on board the "Consort" and "Erie." At 4 a. m. the boats of the French squadron, containing between twelve and fifteen hundred men, attacked the town under cover of a very dense fog—so that they were not perceived until on the mole, and in the fort.

They landed in three divisions, at the north and south forts, and the centre at the mole, commanded by Admiral Baudin in person. Their approach was first announced by the blowing up of the gate. In a few moments they had possession of the town. The troops in town did not exceed four hundred, and so scattered that they made no stand before the French, but retreated to the barracks on the south of the city, where they were soon joined by Santa Anna, who narrowly escaped from his bed, by the roof of the adjoining house, while the guard at his door were disputing most gallantly the entrance of the French; nor did they succeed, until they were about to blow up the door, when the Mexicans fled to save the property of their General's friend. So soon as the Prince de Joinville, who led his party, succeeded in securing General Arista, who was in bed at the time of the attack, in the next room to Santa Anna, and perceived he had just missed the latter, as his bed was warm, he rushed to the attack of the barracks, where he learned the Mexicans had made a stand. He was, however, warmly received and repulsed; and after a long conflict, driven from before them; and Gen. Santa Anna continued to harass them from the houses, &c. until they reached the mole, where he assembled about two hundred and fifty of his men, and made a rush to secure the Prince or the Admiral; but fortunately for the latter, they had a small field piece on the end of the mole, charged to the muzzle with grape and cannister; and as the Mexicans approached, led on by Santa Anna in most gallant style, they discharged the fatal piece, and no doubt saved their Admiral, at whom the Mexican fire was principally levelled.

By this discharge Gen. Santa Anna lost his left leg and received a wound in his right arm; he killed three officers and three men, and wounded six or seven others. It checked their progress for the moment, and the French succeeded in completing their embarkation. The Admiral's coxswain had six shot in various parts of his body. A midshipman and boy were killed beside him. The loss of the French is estimated at about fifteen or eighteen killed and fifty wounded; the proportion of officers is very great. The loss of the Mexicans, so far as I have been able to ascertain, was not a third; which is readily accounted for, as they fought under cover, except at the mole, where the foreigners who were present, gave them great credit for their gallantry; and the Prince de Joinville said, "they defended their barracks most gallantly."

This last, and perhaps most gallant act of Gen. Santa Anna's life, has done much to establish him in the good opinion of the soldiery. Since the amputation of his leg, which is below the knee, he is doing well, and still retains the command. The French say their object in this attack was simply to destroy the forts to prevent their annoying them in a northern, and to take Santa Anna and Arista; and had they not attacked the barracks, they would have accomplished their object with comparatively no loss; but, as it is, they are the best judges whether or not the object was worthy the sacrifice. It has given the Mexicans great confidence, and they will find them more ready and willing for the conflict when they next assail them. It is said, and I believe truly, that their surprise on the morning of the 5th ultimo, was owing to Admiral Baudin saying in his last communication, that he should expect an answer by eight o'clock the next morning; in consequence of which, Gen. Santa Anna

directed their officers to keep their troops outside, and not enter the city till seven o'clock, but that he anticipated an attack from the French in a few minutes after the messenger left the ship. But in all there is much recrimination. The French accuse the Mexicans of having violated their faith by arresting some of their officers at the city gate, &c. After the return of the French boats to their respective vessels, the Prince de Joinville in the Creole, and two or three brigs, which laid under the castle, directed a very heavy bombardment against that portion of the city which intervened between them and the barracks, with a view to the destruction of the latter; but without the least success, as there were two or three very massive buildings intervening. The church of Merced, in particular, was very much injured. At two p. m. they ceased firing, and from that time to the present moment every thing has remained perfectly tranquil. The Admiral with his fleet, except the vessels under the castle, and the hospital ship under the Sacrificios, ran down to Antonio Lizardo on the 6th ult. for winter quarters.

The port of Vera Cruz is declared, by Admiral Baudin's proclamation of the 22d ultimo, to be open to enter, but not to land goods; the slightest attempt at which will cause the confiscation of vessel and cargo. Tampico and other ports are declared in a state of blockade as formerly.

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,

Lieutenant Commanding.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

From Central America we learn that the Federal Government is in a state of dissolution, as every State has declared itself independent. Honduras has separated itself, though some of the counties of Honduras have separated from the State, and given in their adhesion to the Federal Government. First they nullify by States, and then they nullify by counties, and anon, it is probable every individual will be nullifying for himself.—Honduras opens her ports, to which Truxillo submits, but Omoa nullifies this decree. There is trouble enough.

From the Continent we have Paris dates to December 17, with the French King's speech. It is longer than usual, but a pattern of a speech; yet, in brevity. He states nothing new respecting the difficulties with Mexico and the Argentine Republic. Holland was preparing to march troops to the Belgian frontier. The Sardinian Government, it is reported, is about to conclude a commercial treaty with the United States. A charge d'Affaires from Sardinia reached here yesterday, in the packet ship from Havre.

Southern exchanges have decidedly improved within the past week, to which the resumption of specie payments has contributed. On New Orleans the discount is but half per cent.—a mere bagatelle—and on Mobile but 14.

From Canada, we learn that Sir John Colborne was to be installed on Wednesday as Governor of British North America. Five prisoners in Montreal were (yesterday) to be executed. Three divisions of the 11th regiment had reached Quebec from New Brunswick. The Quebec Gazette condemns in toto the reported proposition as to the Northeastern boundary.

U. S. Bank stock is 120. Flour is dull again. This market is full of foreign potatoes. Money is easier. Foreign exchanges rather dull at present rates.—Nat. Int.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—By the packet ship Albany, Capt. Johnson, the editors of the Journal of Commerce have received Paris papers to the evening of Dec. 17th, and have to the evening of the 18th. They contain the speech of King Louis Philip at the opening of the French Chambers, a translation of which will be found below.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.—The French chambers were opened on the 17th Dec., by the king in person, who made the following speech:

GENTLEMEN PEERS AND GENTLEMEN DEPUTIES:

Since your last session the prosperity of France has continued to increase, and her repose to be rendered more secure.

I am glad to meet you again that I may have your concurrence in still further meliorating a condition of things already so favorable.

My relations with foreign powers are all satisfactory. France occupies the position which belongs to her in the estimation of her allies, and in that of the world at large.

A Conference has been commenced in London on the affairs of Belgium and Holland, which I doubt not will have a pacific issue, giving independence to Belgium, and new guarantees to the repose of France.

In Italy the Austrian troops have retired from the Roman States. In conformity with the Convention with the Holy See, our troops have evacuated Ancona. The military occupation had ceased in those states, whose independence interests France so deeply.

Spain is still a prey to the same distractions and misfortunes. We continue to fulfil with all our allies all the claims of the treaty of the quadruple alliance. The government of the Queen Regent has continued to receive from us not only the succors which the treaty requires, but all that further support, which the interests of France allow to be afforded.

I hope that our differences with Mexico and the Argentine Republic are approaching their termination. The new naval forces which have recently left our ports, are before Vera Cruz, and have gone to obtain from the Mexican government that justice and protection which our commerce, after so long a time, demands.

In Africa, gentlemen, our persevering sacrifices are finding their recompense. The statements which will be presented to you, will convince you that your confidence in the views of my government has not been misplaced. Peace has not been interrupted this year; our position becomes stronger and better every day. In provinces of Constantine and Algiers, the operations, directed with skill and prudence, have given to our establishments the accessions of territory which their security and convenience rendered necessary. Meanwhile the native inhabitants respect the authority of France, and obey without hesitation a regular and equitable administration! The creation of the Bishopric of Algiers is a new pledge of the stability of our possession.

The condition of our finances is more and more prosperous. The progressive and constant increase of the public revenue, attests the happy development of the national wealth and the prosperity enjoyed by all classes of the population. Particular interests, it is true, are suffering, and demand the attention of my government. Early in

the session, the depositions relative to the situation of our colonies, and the wants of our marine will be presented for your consideration.

Gentlemen, my heart is affected by the testimonies, which I have received from all France in respect to an event which has answered all my wishes. The birth of the Count de Paris is the greatest consolation which heaven could vouchsafe to me. My grandson will be reared as his father has been, with respect for our institutions, and with that devotedness to France of which my whole family will not cease to afford him an example. I desire that a solemn ceremony may unite you around his cradle, and that, in the midst of you, religion may bless that infant, who belongs entirely to the country.

Gentlemen, the prosperous condition of our country for which I congratulate myself with you, is the result of the support so constant, and the perfect harmony of the great powers of the State. Let us not forget that this is our strength. This harmony may become still more complete and unalterable, the working of our institutions, at once free and regular, may show to the world that a constitutional monarchy can unite with the blessings of liberty, the stability which gives nations their power."

The utmost tranquillity prevailed, both on their majesties' arrival and departure not only in the immediate neighborhood of the Chamber, but also along the whole line up which the cortege passed. The Presse says that Ministers are decided upon bringing in a bill for the reduction of the Five per Cent; as soon as the solution of the Hollando Belgic question will enable them to do so with safety and prudence.

A Greek vessel, the People, arrived a few days ago at Antwerp, laden with corn. She is stated to be the first from Greece that has entered the Scheldt.

The London Morning Herald says that Lord Grey is indignant at the manner in which the Ministers have treated his son-in-law, Lord Durham, and that he intends to support this opinion in Parliament. A report also prevailed that Lord Durham had called a meeting of all the merchants in London who had relations with Canada to explain to them the motives of his conduct whilst there.

From the Observer & Reporter.

LEXINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.

We insert below, the proceedings of a meeting of this ancient and venerable Company, on Tuesday evening last. The object of the meeting of the Company was to take into consideration the propriety of celebrating, in an appropriate manner, the FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of its existence, which was resolved on.

The history of the Lexington Light Infantry is of peculiar interest, not only to every Kentuckian, but especially to every citizen of Lexington. During that period, the barbarous scenes of which gave to Kentucky the name of the "dark and bloody ground," when the war whoop of the savage was heard on every hill and through every valley of our State, and when the cold-blooded butchery of the wives and children of our fathers was of daily and hourly occurrence, this company was raised. The patriotic and noble design of its creation has never been lost sight of. During the late war, when the war whoop of the savage was again heard upon our Northern frontier, stimulated by British perfidy and cruelty, and the same scenes of bloodshed and butchery were again about to be enacted, the Lexington Light Infantry, under the gallant and chivalrous HARR, again rushed into the thickest and hottest of the fight, and the bloody field of Raisin will forever attest the bravery and noble daring with which she opposed her bosom to her country's foes. Immortal and never fading glory has been the meed awarded to that illustrious company for her noble deeds of daring and bravery during that eventful period of our history. It has now reached its 50th anniversary, and we are gratified to perceive has determined to have a celebration commensurate with the importance of the occasion. She is one of those relics of former times of which we all feel justly proud, and there is not a heart that beats true to his country's cause, that will not find a responsive throb of sympathy and pride whenever its venerable and noble name is mentioned. It is now commanded by the son of one of its earliest Captains and first members, G. L. POSTLETHWAITE, Esq., who is also the grandson of him who was Kentucky's pride as a citizen, a soldier and a statesman, Gen. CHARLES SCOTT, and his pride and respect for his company are only equalled by his efforts to advance its interest and promote its prosperity.

The following are the proceedings of the company to which we have alluded above:

At a meeting of the Lexington Light Infantry, Capt. G. L. POSTLETHWAITE in the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the "Lexington Light Infantry" is the first volunteer company raised in the State of Kentucky, and has now arrived at the FIFTIETH year of its existence, and whereas the present members of the Company feel anxious to commemorate the patriotism of its founders and their successors, therefore,

Resolved, That we will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the company, by a public Oration, dress parade and free barbecue, on the — day of — next.

Resolved, That the Field and Staff officers and the Volunteer Companies of the State be invited to participate on the occasion.

Resolved, That G. L. Postlethwaite, William Huey, Joseph Beard, R. B. Parker, Nat. Shaw, J. M. McCalla, Alvan Stevens, and Daniel Bradford be a committee to make all the necessary arrangements for carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That a Committee of Invitation be appointed by the Chairman.

G. L. POSTLETHWAITE, Chm.
N. SHAW, Sec'y.

MARRIED—At Milton, Ky. on the 23rd ult, Mrs. C. Martin, formerly of Baltimore, to Mrs. Sarah McConnell, formerly of this city.

In this city, on Thursday last, by the Rev. N. H. Hall, Mr. William J. Hickey, of this city, to Miss Nancy Tudor, of Madison county.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. William Brockman to Miss Martha Edwards, both of this county.

On the same day, by the Rev. William Coleman, Mr. Leander W. Macey, of Frankfort, to Miss Sophia J. White, of this city.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Whitfield Collins, of Harrison county, to Miss Nancy A. Clark, of this city.

DIED—In this city, on Tuesday last, Mrs. MARY ANN RANDOLPH, consort of Mr. John H. Randolph. In this county, on Wednesday night last, at the residence of her father, Col. John Morgan, Mrs. MARY JANE YOUNG, consort of Samuel A. Young, Esq. At Forest Retreat, Nicholas county, after a protracted and distressing illness, Mrs. JANE LE CAMP-BELL, wife of Mr. John P. Campbell, and daughter of Gen. Thomas Metcalfe.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL sell my farm, on which I now reside, in Fayette county, Ky. near and on the east side of the Tate's Creek road, about three and a half miles from Lexington, containing 166 acres of good land, well watered, and tolerably well improved; about one half in cultivation, the balance in wood set in blue grass—upon the usual payments. Possession can be had the first of March.

WILLIS ROUTT.

Jan 31, 1839—5-3t

Observer 3tw

FAYETTE COUNTY, SET.

TAKEN UP, by Nathan Bosworth, Two Fillies, one a bay, supposed to be 3 or 4 years old, about 15 hands high, the right hind foot white; appraised at Forty Dollars.

The other a sorrel, supposed to be two years old, the left hind foot white; appraised at \$20. By D. C. Higgins and William Gray, this 5th December, 1838, before me.

DANIEL BRADFORD, J. P.

Jan 31, 1839—5-3t

TO PRINTERS.

THE Proprietor of the establishment of the Covington Free Press, wishing to engage in other business, will sell the establishment, if application is made previous to the first of March next—after which time, if not sold, it will no longer be for sale.

The materials are all in good condition—the patronage extensive and rapidly increasing—the location healthy and pleasant—a growing and enterprising population, and we think an excellent opening for any one wishing to engage in the publication of a paper.

The proprietor has no other object in selling than a desire to relinquish the business entirely.

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana will confer a favor by publishing or noticing the foregoing.

LICENSES.

APPLICATIONS for Licences of all kinds, must be made to the Board at their regular meeting, on Thursday, the 7th day of February, 1839.

Attest: JAMES P. MEGOWEN, Clerk City.
Jan 17, 1839, 2-4t.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION.
WILL be sold at Auction on Saturday, the 16th day of February next, the following valuable Houses and Lots, viz:

- No. 1. The House and Lot, corner of Water and Upper streets, occupied by Messrs. Randall's as a Grocery Store House, 33 by 66 feet.
 - " 2. House and Lot adjoining same, on Upper street, occupied by Mr. Mitchell, tinner.
 - " 3. House and Lot adjoining same, occupied by Messrs. Graves, hatters.
 - " 4. House and Lot adjoining same, occupied by Mr. Vanpelst as a shoe store.
- All the above houses are well adapted for business.
- " 5. House and Lot corner of Upper and Constitution streets, very commodious in every respect, now occupied by Mr. P. Bain.
 - " 6. A handsome Building Lot adjoining same, on Upper street, about 30 by 130 feet.
 - " 7. Three Lots on Main street, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, near Mr. R. Todd's—No. 1, a frame building—each lot about 44 feet front to Water street.
 - " 8. One out-lot on Main cross street, about 10 Acres, well situated—in grass.

TERMS LIBERAL, viz:—One-fifth in hand; balance at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, for approved negotiable notes, bearing interest, payable half yearly.

The above property was advertised for sale the 1st instant, but was unavoidably postponed.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Acting Executor
of W. Morton, dec'd.

January 23, 1839. 4tts

Pocket Book Lost.

WAS LOST, on Saturday last, the 19th instant, on the Richmond Turnpike, somewhere between Lexington and Richmond, a Red Sheepskin Pocket Book, containing \$25 or \$30 in money, various notes and papers—one note on Thos. S. Duval for \$65, due, I think, sometime in November last; one on Edw. W. Dowden for \$11 or \$12, and one on James McLoney for \$10 and some cents. The last two notes were given to Joseph George, and by him assigned over to me; also, an order on Alex. Hall for \$14 75 cents, and a number of accounts on different individuals, due to N. L. Fennell and the Kentucky Gazette. Any person who may have found said Pocket Book, and will return it to me, with its contents, in Lexington, or leave it with the Editor of Observer & Reporter, or give me such information as to enable me to get it again, shall receive a reward of \$10. Those against whom there are notes and accounts are requested not to pay the same if presented by any person except myself.

J. HENRY RICE.

Lexington, January 23, 1839. 4-3t
Richmond Chronicle insert 3t and ch Gaz

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, January 7, 1839.

A DIVIDEND of four and three fourths per cent. out of the profits of this Bank for the last six months, has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, and will be paid to the Stockholders on the Books at Lexington, on or after the 14th instant, and to those on the Books at the Agencies in Philadelphia and New York on or after the 20th instant. By order.

M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.

January 9, 1839—2-4w

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNEYS at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main street, between Frazer's corner and Bennan's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1838 16-4t

To all whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall on Friday, the 8th day of January next, in company with the commissioners appointed by the order of the Fayette County Court, proceed, on the land, to proceadon the original settlement and presumption of John Hawkins, surveyed and patented in the name of said Hawkins, and situate on the waters of Hickman Creek, Fayette County, Kentucky.

WALKER HAWKINS.

Lex. Jan 17 1839 3 3t paid.

Fayette County, Set.

TAKEN UP by Mrs. Sarah Bosworth, living on the rail road, near Lexington, a Red Roan Horse, about 4 years old, about 15 hands 3 inches high, a small white spot behind each ear, black mane and tail, shod all round; appraised to \$50, by William Wilson and Thos. Moore, before me this 14th January, 1839.

DAN. BRADFORD, J. P. F. C.

January 17, 1839 3-3t.

Fayette County, Set.

TAKEN UP by Alfred W. Stanhope, a sorrel Horse, with some white in his face, and saddle marks on his back, supposed to be eight years old, shod all round; appraised to thirty-five dollars, by Elias Watts and John Young, this 29th day of August 1838, before me a Justice of the peace for Fayette County, given under my hand the day and date first above written.

WM. STANHOPE, J. P. F. C.

J. C. RODES, Ck.

By WALLER RODES, D. C.

Lexington, Jan 17, 1839.

Prospectus of the Metropolis,

A Tri-weekly Newspaper, published at the City of Washington, at Five Dollars per annum, in advance.

T. J. SMITH, Editor.

The undersigned has commenced the publication of a Democratic newspaper at the political metropolis of the General Government, bearing the above title. He is aware that some persons will say, the premises are already occupied, and there is no use for another advocate of Democracy at the seat of the National Government. With due deference to the opinions of all such, he will say, that he believes the crisis demands as many such advocates as can be brought into the field. At present there is not one Democratic paper in the Union to every three Whig papers, and in this respect our opponents have already had the advantage of us. But we will proceed to give the general features of our professions of political faith, relying with confidence on the liberality and patriotism of those in whose cause we have embarked our capital and our time, for aliberal patronage.

As an exponent of the practical principles of our party, we shall discuss the leading measures of policy of the day, and show how they stand in relation to the rights of the people. We shall also show how the rights of the people stand in relation to the measures of policy of the day, and how the measures of policy of the day stand in relation to the rights of the people. We shall also show how the rights of the people stand in relation to the measures of policy of the day, and how the measures of policy of the day stand in relation to the rights of the people. We shall also show how the rights of the people stand in relation to the measures of policy of the day, and how the measures of policy of the day stand in relation to the rights of the people.

We believe that much of the legislation of the present day is radically wrong, because calculated if not designed, to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer," the leading object being professedly to protect commerce, which already has the power of regulating and ruling every other pursuit and profession, and is fast assuming the right to control the operations of Government itself. The opposition—our enemies—knowing the present, and foreseeing the prospective influence which commerce must necessarily exercise over any and every other power in the Government, have already secured that influence with a view to their own aggrandizement, and hence their extraordinary and unceasing efforts—their frauds and corruptions, to give the commercial influence perpetuity. Banks are but the hand-maidens of commerce, and go to make up the full measure of its present vast, but still increasing power, which is to be used, first to put down Democracy and put up Whiggery, and then to rear up such privileged orders as the money aristocracy of the country want. Commerce, even connected with Banks, when in the pursuit of its LEGITIMATE ENDS, should be cherished as the germ of our national prosperity, the nucleus around which it reigns, but when perverted as an instrument to be used by men inimical to our free institutions—when prostituted to the vile purposes of political demagogues, with a view to bring Republican Government into disrepute, if not to destroy it—then we say, rather than it should be thus used, "PERISH COMMERCE."

In addition to these general objects, in which may be included an occasional resort to first principles, when the philosophy of Government will be discussed, and science, we shall keep our readers advised of all the interesting current events of the day, as we receive them from various sources; and during the session of Congress will furnish an early and correct, though brief daily abstract of the doings of that body. And while we give notice that our paper is mainly to be occupied with politics, we promise not to lose sight of the wishes of a respectable portion of newspaper readers, who always expect to find a portion of periodical miscellany, or light reading.

We are the uncompromising opponents of Bank monopolies, or monopolies of any and every kind; of Abolitionism and political Anti-masonry; and of every species of fanaticism which attempts to connect itself, or identify itself with, the political institutions of the country. We believe a crisis has arisen which is to test the perpetuity of our Republican government, and that it behooves every Democrat to buckle on the armor of his country's defence—to take up the weapons of political warfare, and resist, by all the means of political discussion, of appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and by a prompt resort to the ballot-box, not only the insidious approaches of the enemies of Democracy, in the form of monopolies, but the giant strides of the enemies of the Union of the national defence in time of war—of national prosperity in time of peace—the contemned and ridiculed "Democracy of numbers." We wish to throw around this part of the community—a class needed at the Whig lordings, because of their unpretending demeanor—the lights of political truth—to give them the practical illustrations of political experience, past and present—to contribute our mite to stamp their character as the only true dignity in a republic like ours—the dignity which belongs to the cultivated mind—which makes the humble day laborer the superior of the dignitary who rolls in his carriage and four, with nothing to give him importance but his money. In the fulfillment of these intentions, we shall unmask the character and conduct of modern Whiggery, expose its shallow devices to delude and impose upon the credulity of the people, strip it of its borrowed plumage, and from time to time show it off in its true colors. From the disagreeable part of our duty, we shall turn to the more pleasing task of showing in what consist the great and glorious principles for which we as a party contend, and the means of establishing those principles, on an imperishable foundation. These are our objects and intentions in giving existence to this paper, and we doubt not but they will meet a hearty response in the good wishes of every Democrat.

TERMS. This paper will be printed on a super imperial sheet, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the following rates, in advance:

For one year, \$5; for six months \$3; for three months \$1 50; one month 50 cents; one week 12.

Twenty per cent will be added to all yearly and monthly subscribers who do not pay in advance.

No paper will be sent out of the District until the subscription is paid, or a reference given to some person in the city known to the publisher.

Subscriptions will also be taken for a WEEKLY PAPER, to contain the original matter of the tri-weekly paper, at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year—the same rule to be applied as to the tri-weekly. If the weekly paper should not receive a sufficient subscription to justify its publication, then the tri-weekly will be sent to the amount subscribed to the weekly.

Early returns of subscription papers are earnestly desired, as the expense of publication in this city is very heavy.

Washington City, Dec. 10, 1838.

TO RENT.

40 ACRES of good corn-ground for rent, on the Georgetown road, one mile and a half from Lexington.

SALLY GRAVES.

Jan. 17, 1839, 2-td.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 9, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Md. Class No. 4, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1839. D. S. GARNON & Co. Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$12,000 56 Prizes of \$100
1 " 10,000 56 " 50
1 " 5,000 56 " 40
1 " 3,258 56 " 30
10 " 500 112 " 20
10 " 300 2,240 " 10
40 " 200 15,400 " Net 5

TICKETS \$5—Shares in proportion.
A. S. STREETER, Lexington,
Main street, next door to the Library.

Venetian Blinds and Mattresses.

In addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for VENETIAN BLINDS and MATTRESSES. Persons wanting articles of this kind will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.

HORACE E. DIMICK,
January 3, 1838 1-td No. 15, Hunt's Row.

Plough Making & Blacksmithing.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH-MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.

Lex Sep 7.—53-td B. & H.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD,
1839,

By S. D. McCULLOUGH, is this day published, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette. It contains the Sun and Moon's rising and setting—the Sun's declination—the day's length—the time of the Sun's being on the meridian, according to a well regulated clock—the moon's place in the Zodiac, and its government of the zodiac, with descriptions of earth—times of the Southern of the principal fixed Stars and Constellations—the rising and setting of the Planets—descriptions of the Planets, and of the Moon in what part of the heavens to look for them, and what time in the year 1839—Explanations of the Dominical letter, Epact, Golden Number, &c.—Latitudes and Longitudes of nearly all the towns and villages in Kentucky—times for holding all the Courts in Kentucky—Statistical and other important matter, &c. &c.

The contents will show the great advantage of this Almanac over all others offered for sale in Kentucky.

DAN. BRADFORD, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, is sole proprietor.

Orders, accompanied with the cash, will be thankfully received and executed.

Such of our brethren as will give the above a few insertions, shall have the same reciprocated on application; and we should be glad to receive their orders for such number of Almanacs as may be necessary to supply their subscribers.

Nov. 1, 1838.

E. PERKINS'S TAVERN,
Corner of Water and Mulberry Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,
TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.

N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—4td

GREAT WESTERN U. S. MAIL LINE,

FROM the Mississippi River to Little Rock, Arkansas—U. S. Mail Packet Wm. HUBERT, B. W. Martin, master. At Bolivia, passengers by this line will take the new and splendid steamboat Wm. Hubert, B. W. Martin, master, every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockrook, thence by splendid Troy built coaches to Little Rock, through in 34 hours.

At Little Rock, passengers by this line, take the splendid Troy Coaches every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockrook, thence by the splendid U. S. mail packet to Bolivia.

This line forms the connection between the great U. S. mail line by steamboats on the Mississippi river, and the numerous U. S. mail lines by coaches, (recently established by the Departments) diverging from Little Rock, north, south, and west. It also connects with the Louisville and New Orleans mail lines at Bolivia, a flourishing town on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river, the proprietors of which have erected a splendid hotel, where passengers can at all times be accommodated with the choicest luxuries of the Mississippi Valley.

Rockrook, the place which stages and steam-boats meet on the above line, is a beautiful place on the west bank of the White river, the proprietors of which are making great improvements for the accommodation of the public. In short, no pains or expense will be spared to render every thing comfortable and convenient throughout this line.

All baggage at the owners' risk.

Bolivia, August 2, 1838 32-6m

TOBEY & CO.

PRETISS' Pile Ointment.

THIS invaluable preparation has cured thousands; it is judiciously compounded of long standing ingredients, and will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, if resorted to in the commencement of the disease.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, Ky.

Valuable and Tried Patent Medicines.

TRIPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA;

SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;

An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM;

A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by

S. C. TROTTER,

At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky.

And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main-st., August 2, 1837 31-td.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross St., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD.]

CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of STEAM AND MACHINERY to the MANUFACTURE OF HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.

The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.

Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashion for 1838 and 39, Gentlemen's Hats.

December 27, 1838 52-10tdtd

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,
Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50-td

Mr D. Tallmadge's Line of Stages.

THE undersigned, travellers, from Wheeling to the West and South-West, having been induced to take Mr. D. TALLMADGE'S LINE OF DAILY STAGES from Wheeling, via Zanesville, Lancaster and Chillicothe, to Maysville and Cincinnati, have much pleasure in certifying that his Stages are excellent, with first rate teams and accommodating drivers. We entered our names at Wheeling and Zanesville with some reluctance for the route; but we have found the roads very good, and could not have had a more pleasant and expeditious journey. We cheerfully commend Mr. Tallmadge's Stages and the Chillicothe route to the public.

JOHN GRIER, of Pittsburgh,
R. GALLOWAY, do
JAS. GRIER, do
JOHN ZANE, do
CYRUS TALBOT, of Louisville,
DAN'L COBB, do
CHARLES N. MILES, of N. York,
JOSEPH OGDEN, do
JOHN F. CLARK, of Wheeling,
Chillicothe, Dec. 13th, 1838 52-32

Chillicothe (O.) Advertiser.

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communication addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838 40-td

Horace E. Dimick's Cabinet Ware-Room, No. 15, Hunt's Row.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE of every description, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is not so large as it might be, though he has some specimens of as fine work as can be produced here or abroad, for the same price.

For a description of the articles, and their names, I will refer to the long advertisements of some Chairmakers and Upholsters.

Purchasers from distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms of sale favorable.

HORACE E. DIMICK.
Lexington, July 11, 1838 29-4f

HOOP IRON.

A SMALL lot of Hoop Iron, just received and for sale.

Dec 13, 1838—50td B. F. CRUTCHFIELD, No 10, Main-st.

Northern Bank of Kentucky.

THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the 14th (last) instalment of Five Dollars per Share, is required to be paid on the 4th day of MARCH next. By order of the Directors.

M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838 46-td

SPUN COTTON.

WARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GOOD CORN and WHEAT, say from one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer. I will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT.

A. CALDWELL.
August 23, 1838 34-td

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business, between PENNEY & CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm.

J. PENNEY,
GEO. CHAMBLIN.
Lex., May 19, 1838 21-td

TEAS—150 boxes fresh Gunpowder, Imperial and Hyson Teas, received and for sale.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Nov. 29, 1838 No 10, Main-st.

HEMP SEED.

30 BAGS just received and for sale by

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Dec 13, 1838 50-td No. 10, Main st.

DR. WARREN'S COUGH MIXTURE.

THE unexampled demand during the past winter for Dr. Warren's Cough Mixture, warrants the proprietors in recommending it as superior to any article now in use as a remedy in all diseases of the Lungs. Many respectable physicians (knowing its contents) use it in their daily practice. The following gentlemen of this city having used it themselves and in their families, with much benefit, highly recommend it, as their certificates will show.

Hon. J. BURNETT,
Rev. DAVID ROOT,
JOHN H. GROESBECK, Esq.,
HENRY B. FUNK,
And many others. And to the Managers of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum we would also refer, as to the great benefit which the Orphan derived from the use of it last winter. Constantly for sale by

GLASCOW & HARRISON,
Northeast Corner of Main and Fourth-streets.
(And by all the other Druggists in the city.)
Cincinnati, Nov. 8, 1838 46-tam\$5

Great Excitement in Boston!

TREMBLING AMONG THE MEDICAL FACULTY!!—We learn that the distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington street, and Dr. S. C. Hewitt, the celebrated Bonesteel, 297 Washington street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of Goelick's Matchless Sanative in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern medicine, permission to refer to them through the public journals. It is with pleasure, we notice such acts of interested benevolence, and the noble generosity of Drs. H. and W. bespeaks their genuine philanthropy.

We understand, Dr. Watson is of the opinion, that as the Sanative has created such a tremendous excitement among the Medical Faculty, it must be something extraordinary and far superior to the common nostrums of the day—and there cannot be a doubt, but when the virtues of this great specific shall be duly appreciated by Physicians, they will frankly acknowledge it to be the most valuable addition which has been made to the Materia Medica since the days of Hippocrates.

We further learn that the general Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow-citizens to Dr. Hewitt, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Leucorrhoea," and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. H's usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative; she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains!! Another: A gentleman, aged 45, pronounced by all who knew him to be in a "CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual.

We think the open and candid course pursued by Drs. Watson and Hewitt richly entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the public—although they may have the whole phalanx of the Medical Faculty pouncing upon them.

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

Dr. Rowland—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a Confirmed Consumption, pronounced PAST ANY RELIEF and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and imputes the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours respectfully, &c.
THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has had a wonderful effect in several cases in this town. I sold a phial to a man who had been sick with Consumptive and Rheumatic complaints for 4 or 5 years, and who was unable to dress himself when he commenced taking it. He has dressed himself since he commenced taking it, could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he shall wholly recover. Yours, in haste,

R. TRUSSEL, P. M.
Rush P. Office, Monroe Co. N. Y.,
March 14, 1838 }

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold all of it—and have come to the conclusion that it must be all that it is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a short use of it has convinced me most prejudiced of its utility. The enclosed money you will pass to my account, and I wish you to send me more of the Sanative as soon as convenient. Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.
Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

Dear Sir—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer. Yours truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.
Cornwall Post Office, Vt. April 6, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is very highly esteemed in this quarter, and is getting into general use. Yours, &c.
SAMUEL EVERTS, P. M.

Westfield P. Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1838.

Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I cannot wait for the package you say is on the way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Don't fail to send by the mail, as it will come by weight at \$1 per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 13 days from date. Yours, &c.

ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.
Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

Dear Sir—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, and raised a great deal of matter, was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now WELL. Others also bear testimony to its good effects. Yours respectfully,

C. R. COMSTOCK
Plymouth, Mass. Feb. 6, 1838.

Dear Sir—I have abundance of matter to tell you concerning the Sanative, where it has performed cures when those who have bought it, had scarcely any faith in its efficacy. We have one person now able to attend to her domestic concerns, who was at the time she commenced taking it, confined to her chamber and prostrate on her bed. I will mention more when I see you.

Respectfully, &c.
ISAAC B. RICH.
Beaver Post Office, Pa. March 1, 1838.

Dear Sir—Since I last wrote you, I have seen several persons who have been using the Sanative, and in every case it has proved itself, worthy the name it bears. A young man, Robert McIlhenny had been wasting away in a seated consumption for the last two years—and by using this medicine about six weeks, his cough, pains, &c. left him entirely, and he is now so well as to be about his ordinary business.

Ince, sir, from the rapidity of the sales, the value of the Sanative may be safely determined. I am wholly out, have daily calls for it, and wish you would forward me more as soon as possible. Yours, &c.

A. LOGAN, P. M.
From the Postmaster of Claremont, N. H.

The above powerful and invaluable medicine is doing wonders in this section of the country, as well as in places in this vicinity. A young lady in this town has been restored from a consumption and confirmed in health by the use of it—No mistake. She had been visited by various physicians, but all to no purpose. One phial of this medicine produced the long desired effect. A few more bottles of this efficacious medicine may be found at the Post Office if applied for soon.

J. NYE,
Sole Agent for Claremont.
Claremont, April 27, 1838.

From Timothy George, Esq., Orrington, Me.

"My wife has been considered of a consumptive habit for two years, attended with a severe cough, but has always generally attended to her domestic concerns until the forepart of last winter, when she had a sudden and severe attack of pain in her side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and he was satisfied with the treatment of her case, though her distress was partially alleviated, there was no hope of her recovery, her Doctor told her that she had the consumption, and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CONSUMED, and seemed to despair of her recovery, as well as myself, we calculated she could not continue but a short time, he left her nothing but sleeping powder to command her rest, when providentially I fell in with those who sold the Matchless Sanative, and purchased a phial, and took the first drop, and though she was altogether faithless in taking them exactly according to the directions, her appetite was soon restored to a child's appetite, and she continued gradually to recover so that I do not know but

her health is now as good as it has been since we married, say ten years.